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Think it over and see if you can recall the name of the man who went broke because he advertised too much.

CONDUIT GRAB BOBBED THROUGH CITY COUNCIL

"American" Party Caucus Whips Recalcitrants Into Line for Contractor Moran's \$75,000 Bill.

By a strict party vote, the "American" leaders in the city administration put their \$75,000 conduit grab through the council last night. The caucus whip was resorted to yesterday morning, and three "American" councilmen who were opposed to the Kelsey-Moran grab were forced into line by their colleagues.

When the grab went through last night not an "American" made a speech in defense of it. All sat still in their seats while Councilmen Fernstrom and Tuddenham vigorously assailed the proposition and the "American" star chamber methods, and then voted as a unit on roll call. Later the council refused to increase the salary of the woman nurse at the pest house from \$75 to \$100 a month, although she has to care for over twenty patients at the present time.

Mulvey and Martin Desert.
Contractor P. J. Moran controlled the "American" caucus yesterday forenoon because Councilmen L. D. Martin and M. E. Mulvey, both of whom have posed as opponents of the grab, suddenly lined up in the Moran column. C. J. Crabtree, another "American" who has hinted that he might oppose the grab, also lined up with Mr. Moran.

The caucus was held in Mayor Thompson's office, and the mayor was there to see that the Moran grab went through. So were City Engineer Kelsey and Assistant Attorney Dinniny. There was a three hours' discussion, and, according to councilmen present the line-up was as follows:

For the Grab—Black, Crabtree, Martin, Mulvey, President Davis—5.
Against the Grab—Carter, Ferry, O'Donnell—3.
Absent—Hobday.

The three "American" opponents of the grab submitted to caucus dictation, and voted with the others in open council last night.

Tuddenham Denounces It.
When the order of "unfinished business" was reached in the council last night, Councilman Black, the "American" leader, moved that the recommendation of the city engineer in favor of the grab be taken from the waterworks committee and placed before the council. The motion carried without objection, and then Mr. Black, seconded by Mr. Crabtree, moved that the recommendation of the engineer be concurred in, and that the expenditure be authorized.

Tuddenham spoke vigorously in opposition. "There is no necessity to increase the thickness of the walls," he said. "It may be necessary to thicken them in places, but to say that over \$33,000 should be spent to thicken them the entire distance of the conduit is absurd. Under the specifications as they stand the engineer is empowered to thicken them where necessary."

Touche Up Martin.
Then Mr. Tuddenham took a shot at Martin, who had deserted to the Moran side after taking a contrary position in a newspaper interview. "Mr. Martin told me last Saturday," said Tuddenham, "that he was opposed to plastering the inside of the conduit. I know and every practical man knows that to plaster the conduit is utterly unnecessary."

Mr. Tuddenham closed by denouncing the proposed expenditure as wholly uncalled for. No "American" attempted to reply. No hint, although Councilman Mulvey, at the meeting held a week ago last night, declared emphatically that he would be guided by Mr. Tuddenham's judgment in the matter, because he regarded him as a practical man who understood conduit work.

Fernstrom in Opposition.
Fernstrom began his speech in opposition by saying that when the work first started under the last administration, it was known that \$1,000,000 could easily be spent on the conduit. The old council, however, had taken into consideration the fact that the west side was a bad place, and that other public improvements were necessary, and had cut the garment according to the cloth. The conduit as planned, Fernstrom declared, was good enough, and would be so declared by any practical and unprejudiced man who might examine it.

Fernstrom charged that Engineer Kelsey had misrepresented the facts when he said the leakage in the conduit, under the old plan, would be 2,000,000 gallons a day. According to Kelsey's own figures, he pointed out, it would be less than 178,000 gallons a day before the silt stopped up the pores in the conduit.

Mr. Fernstrom declared that the people of Salt Lake would never stand for such an expenditure unless competent and unprejudiced engineers were called in to pass upon it. Consulting Engineer A. E. Demaree, he pointed out, had condemned the bill for "extras" and their necessity rested upon the bare opinion of Engineer Kelsey.

Scores Caucus Rule.
Warming up to his work, Mr. Fernstrom vigorously denounced caucus rule. "I suppose that it is no use to talk," he said. "We are informed by the evening papers that the majority party has held a caucus and determined to adopt this plan. It is the first time in the history of this city that the city's business has been done behind locked doors, and as a member of this council I protest against it."

"I have no objection," he said, "if members of the majority party want to caucus in secret over the distribution of jobs, but when it comes to doing business that involves the city's financial interests it is an outrage that it should be done in secret."

Violating Their Oaths.
"I know there are members of this council who will vote for this grab tonight who in their secret hearts are opposed to it; but because a caucus has decreed it, they will violate their consciences, which God has given them. I tell you, gentlemen, when you do that you violate your oaths of office."

Mr. Fernstrom pointed out that five men, one-third of the council, were sufficient to dominate a caucus, and declared that the spectacle of five men running the business of the city council was a vicious one. Then returning to the proposed expenditure, he declared:

"To vote for this grab amounts to stealing this money out of the city treasury. You might just as well throw it in the Jordan river."

His Respects to Carter.

Mr. Fernstrom then declared that Councilman Carter, who was whipped into line by the caucus, had told him a few days ago that six-inch concrete, properly reinforced with steel, was as strong as fourteen-inch concrete which was not reinforced. He declared that the cost would be \$125,000 instead of \$75,000 before the "extras" were finished.

By this time Black and Mulvey were making elaborate pretenses of going to sleep, but everybody else in the council chamber was sitting up and taking notice. Fernstrom continued that part of the engineer's estimate provided for changing the shape of the top of the conduit, which, he said, would cost \$7,000 for new forms, which the city would have to pay to the contractor.

"This is simply wasting \$7,000 for a fad," he declared. "Water won't squeal no matter what shape of a conduit you run it through."

Brands It As Insult.
Returning to the secret caucus, Mr. Fernstrom declared that such a method of doing the city's business was an insult to the majority. "You had to go behind closed doors," he said. "To whip rebellious members into line. If this had been left to the individual consciences of the members of this council, it would never have gone through. You'll meet this thing on every street corner if you adopt it."

The one engineer on the board of public works, Fernstrom charged, had never been consulted about the proposed "extras." He closed by moving that action be deferred until an unprejudiced engineer could be called in, and Tuddenham seconded the motion. It was defeated by a party vote.

Tuddenham Wants Light.
Mr. Tuddenham then asked what would be done with the finished portion of the conduit. "Will you tear it out?" he demanded. "No; we'll let it stand as a horrible example," replied Councilman Black. Mr. Tuddenham insisted on a serious answer to his question, and Mr. Kelsey replied that it would be covered up and patched up.

"I'll confess," declared Mr. Tuddenham, "that part of it ought never to be torn out because it was put in poorly."

Grab Goes Through.
Councilman Martin demanded the previous question and the grab went through by the following vote:
Yeas—Black, Carter, Crabtree, Ferry, Martin, Mulvey, O'Donnell, President Davis—8.
Nays—Barnes, Fernstrom, Holley, Tuddenham—4.
Absent—Hobday, Preece, Wells—3.

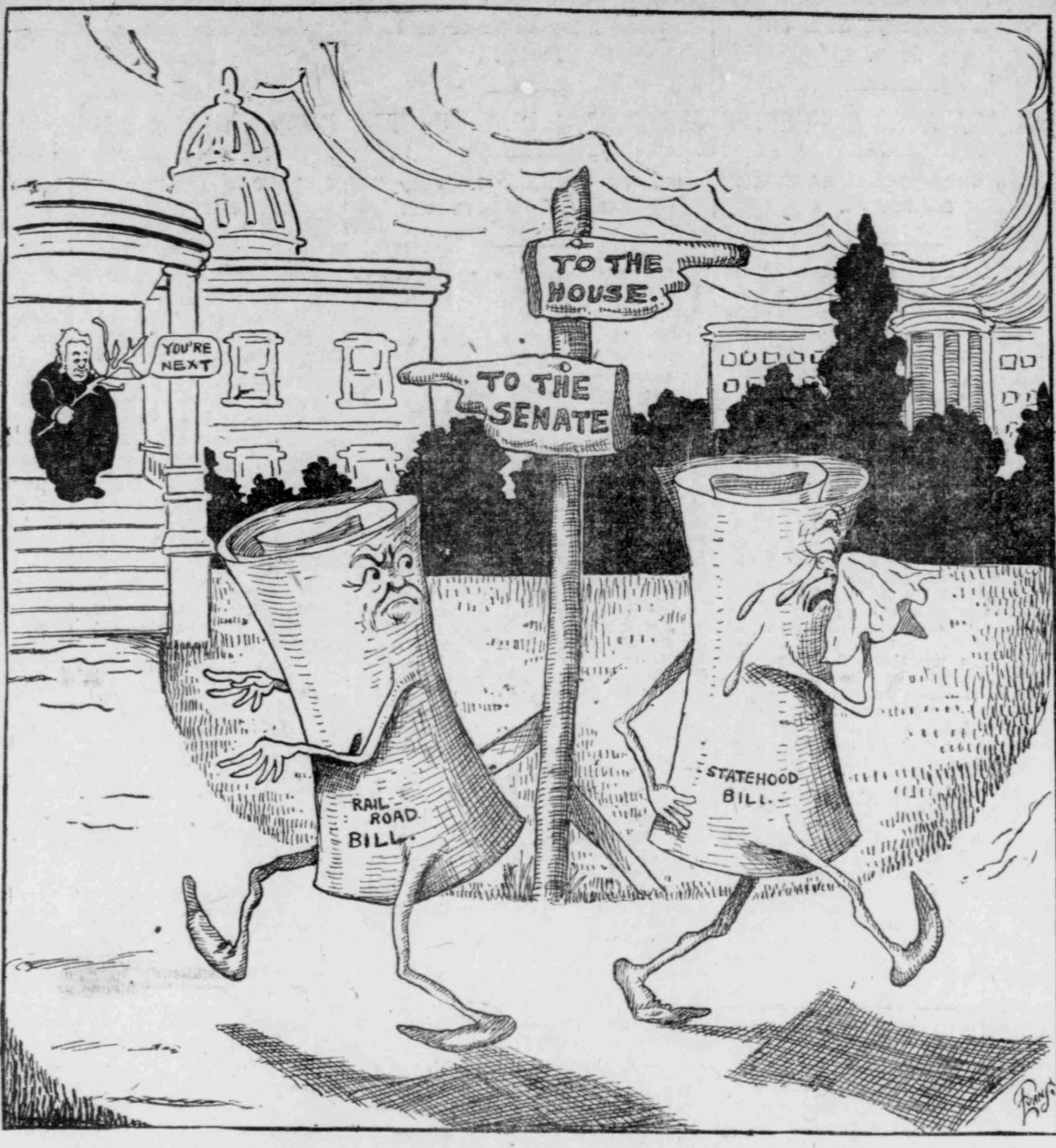
The affirmative votes were all cast by "Americans," and the negative votes by Democrats. Councilman Barnes, Democrat, in explaining his vote, said every practical man whom he had consulted about the matter was opposed to the "extras." Mr. Holley said that councilmen were being forced to vote against their better judgment.

After the vote was taken there was an impromptu jollification meeting in the office of Mayor Thompson, which adjourned the chamber. The mayor was there, and participated. Contractor Moran was an interested spectator throughout the entire proceedings, watching his men do his will.

What the Extras Are.
The "extras" recommended by Engineer Kelsey and approved by the council were as follows:
First—For plastering the inside of the conduit with cement plaster, \$17,519.53.
Second—For covering the conduit at all exposed places with earth, \$24,186.
Third—For increasing the thickness of the walls, which includes changing the shape of the top, \$33,393.

COD-FISHING FLEET SUFFERS DISASTER

San Francisco, March 12.—Captain F. J. Fossell of the schooner Mary Ann, and E. B. Graves of Seattle, part of a fleet of fishing boats, reached here this afternoon on the schooner Marion, and suffering and possibly greater disaster to the cod fishing fleet in Alaska waters.



Where They Get Their Needings.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY HAS PASSED AWAY

Great Suffragist Succumbs to Attack of Heart Failure, Following Pneumonia.

END WAS NOT UNEXPECTED

LEFT ALL SHE HAD TO THE "GREAT CAUSE."

Rochester, N. Y., March 12.—The long and eventful life of Susan B. Anthony closed at 12:40 o'clock this morning. The end came peacefully. Miss Anthony had been unconscious practically for twenty-four hours, and her death had been momentarily expected since Sunday night. Only her wonderful constitution kept her alive.

Dr. M. S. Ricker, her attending physician, said Miss Anthony died of heart failure, induced by double pneumonia. She had had serious valvular heart trouble for the last six or seven years. Her lungs were practically clear and the pneumonia had yielded to treatment, but the weakness of her heart prevented her recovery.

LAST PUBLIC APPEARANCE.

Miss Anthony Spoke at Baltimore a Few Weeks Ago.

Rochester, N. Y., March 12.—Miss Anthony's last public appearance, which was at the National Woman Suffrage convention in Baltimore a few weeks ago, was really the beginning of the end of the great suffragist's career. Under the weight of her eighty-six years, and worn by the almost constant pains of neuralgia, she was ill when she left her home in Rochester for the convention city.

At Baltimore her health was little better, but it was with the greatest difficulty that her friends kept her away from the daily sessions of the Baltimore convention. She chafed under the enforced retirement of her room, and was only half content with the minute reports which reached her from the convention hall.

But even in this absence it was her mind which dominated the convention. Every piece of business transacted there was considered by her before action was taken, and it was her advice which cleared away many tangles.

Gave Her Purse.

When the discussion on raising money for the work of the coming year was reached, Miss Anthony insisted on going to the meeting. She sat on the platform, and was the first to respond to the treasurer's appeal. She stood up and held out a purse. "I want to begin by giving you my purse," she said. "Just before I left Rochester they gave me a birthday party and a present of \$6. I suppose they wanted me to do what I liked with the money, and I'd like to send it to Oregon."

It was at this convention that she publicly gave her last word to the cause to which her life was devoted. That she recognized her approaching end was apparent. It was near the close of the convention when she took the place of Julia Ward Howe, who was prevented by illness from taking her part on the programme. As she came forward to speak the house

ANOTHER STATEHOOD POST-MORTEM AT WHITE HOUSE

Speaker Cannon Directs a Tirade of Abuse at the Senate—Call for a Caucus of House Republicans for Wednesday Night.

Washington, March 12.—A caucus of the republican members of the house will be called for Wednesday evening for the purpose of discussing the senate statehood bill. Statehood "insurgents" are rebelling at the call for a caucus on the ground that it is an attempt to bind them. There seems to be a general understanding that the so-called insurgent members will not attend the caucus.

Hossier Stirred Up.

Mr. Watson was positive the house would not concur in the senate amendments to the statehood bill. "The house will stand pat," he declared. "The senate has kicked out our Philippine bill, has tried to emasculate the rate bill and has cut the life out of the statehood bill. Do you think the house will stand such treatment? It will not and you may depend on it."

There is some talk of calling a caucus of the republican members of the house on the statehood bill, but so far as can be learned, nothing definite has been determined.

When Speaker Cannon was asked if

in his opinion, there would be statehood legislation by this congress, he said vehemently:
"Go ask Aldrich, Burrows and company. They seem to want to be running things. So far as I am concerned—so far as my vote goes—the legislation will proceed along the usual lines. The bill will be sent to conference between the two branches. Do they think the house was born in the wood to be scared by an owl?"

Hoosier Stirred Up.

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Susan B. Anthony.

GRIGGS WILLING TO PUBLISH THE NAMES

Washington, March 12.—Perry Belmont, president of the national publicity bill organization, addressed the house committee on election of president, vice president and representa-

tives in congress today on the purification of political campaigns by preventing secret contributions. Mr. Belmont said Mr. Griggs, who has just been elected chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, is willing to publish all contributions he may receive in the approaching campaign.

HABEAS CORPUS

MOTION FAILED

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Remanded to Custody of Sheriff of Canyon County.

WILL BE REMOVED TO JAIL

STATEMENT MADE BY IDAHO GOVERNOR.

Boise, Ida., March 12.—The motion of the prosecution in the Steunenberg murder case to strike from the answer of the Western Federation of Miners leaders all reference to the arrest of Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in Denver and their subsequent removal to Idaho, and all portions referring to the alleged conspiracy on the part of Governors McDonald and Gooding and others connected with the prosecution was sustained by the supreme court today. This means that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and the others indicted for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg at Caldwell, must stand trial for the crime.

Counsel for the prisoners, who are members of the Western Federation of Miners, gave notice of an appeal to the supreme court of the United States. The application of Vincent St. John for a writ of habeas corpus was taken under advisement by the court.

Application Denied.

Later in the afternoon the supreme court denied the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and remanded the prisoners to the custody of the sheriff of Canyon county. At the request of the prisoners the place of their confinement will be changed even to the state penitentiary to the county jail of Canyon county, at Caldwell. They will be removed there tomorrow. In the decision rendered this morning on the motion of the prosecution to strike out all the references to the arrest and extradition of the prisoners, the court held that the question of the manner of their removal from Colorado was not within the jurisdiction of the federal courts, after the prisoners had arrived within the confines of the state.

STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR.

Letter Drawn Out by Protests of Organized Labor.

Boise, Ida., March 12.—Governor Gooding has received numerous communications from labor organizations and other associations throughout the country in respect to the arrest and extradition of Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners; William D. Haywood, secretary, and George A. Pettibone. One of these is sent by a committee of the Central Labor union of Evansville, Ind., of which W. L. Jans is secretary. This committee sent the resolutions on behalf of the union.

The committee states they submitted "for the purpose of discussing your mind that 'unionism' is anarchism."

Gist of the Resolutions.

The resolutions are moderate in tone but in some measure reflect the idea so widely disseminated that the prosecution of these men is in pursuance of a conspiracy. The governor and Mr. Hawley are asked to weigh the confessions carefully and to use their best judgment in a fair and impartial trial for the accused. They ask that the men be given full opportunity to prove that the confessions "are trumped up evidence, solicited by the corporation for the sole purpose of disrupting unionism in the western states and probably put to death two American citizens who had not done anything but act as officials of the Western Federation of Miners."

Reply of the Governor.

In view of misconception of the attitude of the state seems to be so widely prevalent among laboring men the governor has sent a reply to the Evansville resolutions in which he has set forth the purpose of the state very carefully and fully. The governor set forth the belief that the members of the Evansville union have been misled, for he cannot believe that they would countenance assassination. Proceeding, he states that no mine owners, no association of mine owners, or any corporation of a private nature, wealthy or otherwise, has had anything to do with the work of securing evidence against any of these men. No body but the state employed detectives in the case.

The State's Case.

The facts of the murder of Frank Steunenberg, former governor, are given briefly and the arrest of Harry Orchard, the fact of the employment of James McParland, the detective manager, is given and the statement made that he is not to receive any reward other than his stipulated fee and expenses. He was employed solely to get at the truth. As to the confession secured from Orchard the letter states McParland visited him, informed him who he was and asked him to tell the truth about the matter. No promise of any character was made. Orchard expects to pay the penalty for the crime which he has confessed.

Orchard's Confession.

The letter continues: "He told a story of conspiracy and murder against ex-Governor Steunenberg, so revolting in every detail as to be almost unbelievable. He gave descriptions of other crimes in which he had been interested, or of which he had heard, and from these descriptions and from other data furnished by Orchard the state has been enabled to kill a mass of evidence so strong that I was compelled by my oath of office and by my feelings as a man and a citizen to ask for the arrest and extradition of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone." It is further stated the confession from Adams was secured in the same manner, no hope of immunity being held out to him. These men confess against themselves as well

SPRINGS STORY

AFTER HEARING

Rev. N. E. Clemenson of Logan Accuses Senator Smoot of Having Several Wives.

NAMES OF PLURALS GIVEN

NEW YARN GIVEN START IN NEW YORK.

(Special to The Herald.)
New York, March 12.—Definite statements tonight replaced the rumors long afloat that United States Senator Smoot is a polygamist. To date three wives are put to his account. The names of two of the women to whom he has been joined by the rites of the Mormon church are given by the Rev. N. E. Clemenson of Logan, Utah, who is in this city arranging an itinerary for the Presbyterian board of missions. Mrs. Smoot No. 2 was known before her marriage to the senator and is known in Utah as Rose Hamilton. Mrs. Smoot No. 3 is known as Lottie Greenwood, though she is also known in Utah. The story of the senator's second marriage is understood to contain the facts upon which an affidavit charging Mr. Smoot with polygamy was based during the senate committee's hearing of the charges designed to oust him from his seat in the senate.

Rose Hamilton's Story.

This affidavit was sworn to by Dr. L. J. Lellach, superintendent of Methodist missions in Utah. It contained, however, only the general allegation that Smoot had more than one wife. The story of Rose Hamilton comes from her own lips. She was born in Milwaukee, Wis., in April, 1884. Three years ago, while stopping in a hotel in Omaha, Neb., she met the apostle, Reed Smoot, and wife No. 1. Acquaintance ripened into friendship, and the outcome was that Miss Hamilton was converted to Mormonism. Miss Hamilton was not in robust health and she recommended the climatic advantages of Utah for her and induced the girl to go there. He had a son, and when she went through the Mormon endowment ceremony she would be made well and strong. In time what was called a celestial marriage was performed in the Mormon temple on Dec. 25, 1903.

Gave Birth to Son.

In February, 1904, Mrs. Smoot No. 2 gave birth to a son in Fresno, Cal. At this time Mr. Smoot was in Washington preparing his defense of the senate. The United States senate from which powerful anti-Mormon forces were allied to oust him. It was necessary to the senators case that the fact of this second wife should be kept secret. United States Marshal Haywood had been scouring the state with subpoenas for persons wanted in Washington to shed light on the relations of Mr. Smoot and his wife. Mrs. Smoot No. 2 was kept on the move to avoid being found by the marshal although that officer had no knowledge of her existence.

Wanderings of No. 2.

From California Mrs. Smoot No. 2, according to her own story to the Rev. Mr. Clemenson, took up her abode in Idaho. Thence she journeyed to Colorado, shifting her abode from place to place, directed by agents of Senator Smoot. In April, 1905, she returned to Logan, Utah, where she had been scouring the state through Blacksmith's canyon into a cabin in the Bear Lake country. She stayed in the cabin until it was deemed safe for her to go out again in the open. Her next place of abode was Cheyenne, Wyo., where she was taken to San Juan, Mexico, where, from the latest advice, she is living.

Disowned by Girl.

The mother of Rose Hamilton Smoot lives in Springfield, Mo. Her name is Mrs. Ida Himmelfarb. The fact of her daughter's marriage reached her ears she disowned her. About wife No. 3, Lottie Greenwood Smoot, details of the marriage are not yet made known, but the Rev. Mr. Clemenson and others who are collecting evidence against the senator will be in a position to say, before long, to give her story as completely as they can of Rose Hamilton.

SOCIALISTS TALK OF SHOULDERING GUNS

New York, March 12.—John Chase, former socialist mayor of Haverhill, Mass., got the floor at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union to ask for co-operation in demonstrating against the socialists are getting up to protest against the punishment of President Moyer, Secretary Haywood and other officers of the Western Federation of Miners, arrested in connection with the assassination of former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. The first public meeting will be held tomorrow and has asked the central union to send delegates. "If these two men are hanged," he said, "and if any man in this body or any other body is not then willing to shoulder a gun and fight for his class he is a coward. It has decided to send two delegates."

CABINET CHANGES.

Ambassador Von Meyer Certain of a Place in the Near Future.

Washington, March 12.—It is the president's intention to offer a cabinet place to George L. Von Meyer of Massachusetts, present American ambassador to St. Petersburg. It is probable that the portfolio to be extended will be that of secretary of war in the event that Secretary Taft accepts the position of associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. In case Secretary Taft does not accept the position offered, Mr. Meyer will possibly succeed Secretary Bonaparte if the latter is transferred to the department of justice when Attorney General Moody retires. Justices Brewer and Harlan had a long talk with Secretary Taft today.

LEADS FORLORN HOPE.

London, March 12.—Former Premier Balfour returned to the house of commons today and assumed the leadership of the opposition. He was heartily welcomed.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Chitta, Eastern Siberia, March 12.—A court martial held today sentenced three revolutionists to death. Among them was the principal of a school.